

METHOD FOR GENERATING TRANSCRIPTIONALLY ACTIVE DNA FRAGMENTS

Abstract of the Disclosure

A method for producing transcriptionally active DNA molecules, comprising
5 (PCR) amplification of said DNA molecule in the presence of a first DNA fragment
(F1), second DNA fragment (F2), first primer (P1), a second primer (P2), a third
primer (P3), and a fourth primer (P4) wherein: F1 comprises a promoter sequence; F2
comprises a terminator sequence; P1 is complementary to the 5' end of F1; P2 is
complementary to the 5' end of F2; P3 comprises a first region complementary to the
10 3' end of F1 and a second region complementary to the 5' end of said DNA molecule;
P4 comprises a first region complementary to the 3' end of F2 and a second region
complementary to the 3' end of said DNA molecule.

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